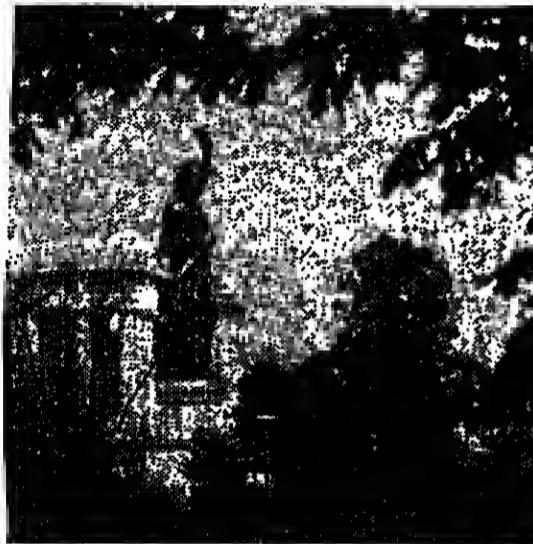




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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 4 November 1971
19th Year - No. 499 - By air

C 20725 C

Political ramifications of Peace Prize deserve consideration

policy pursued, a policy of which the outcome is as yet uncertain.

None of the many commentaries has disputed for a moment that the man himself is worthy of the award.

One important point is that the award has been made to a German – 27 years after Auschwitz, as many commentators were quick to note.

This year's Nobel Prize, French and other leader writers commented, amounts to abdication or the final act thereof. The heritage of the Third Reich has at long last been consigned to history.

Oddly enough, this kind of comment serves to remind us that the heritage of the past is still a burden this country has to shoulder. The reminder is, perhaps, timely. History can never be consigned completely to oblivion.

A second, major aspect of the Nobel Peace Prize award is the repercussions at home of the prize for Willy Brandt's foreign policy.

"Brandt will not have less difficulty in securing ratification of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw," a major French newspaper noted in its headline, and there is, of course, a fair amount of truth in this frank comment.

On the day after the news of the award, Rainer Barzel, Opposition leader in the Bundestag, delivered a noteworthy speech in which he rejected total confrontation between government and Opposition in favour of objective debate on, specifically, *Ostpolitik*.

It may, of course, well be that this or a similar move would have been made regardless of the previous day's news. But the Opposition leader was astute enough himself briefly to note a certain connection between the two events in order to

take the wind out of the sails of allegations that his latest move was a mere instance of party-political opportunism.

The response in this country proves

that there is something in the most

critical reaction on the part of a foreign

newspaper. By mid-large international

opinion approved of the award but the

Daily Telegraph of London talked in

terms of "massive intervention" in the

internal affairs of another country.

World opinion has been put to work in

this country in favour of the *Ostpolitik*

pursued by Willy Brandt and his govern

ment. It is a pity that the weight it pulls

is not really subtle enough for an assess

ment of such a difficult and indeed

Continued on page 2

shadow of a doubt.

This is particularly true of these partic

ular countries since geographical proxim

ity is pretty well all they have in com

mon. They differ considerably in poli

tical outlook, history, development and so on. What is more, their climates differ, which does not make the pro

gramme any easier.

At the same time it would be wrong to

conclude that the whole tour is a waste of

time. It would have done him no harm to

take more time but Walter Scheel can

claim to have coped with the tour faster

than others would have managed.

To begin with, he is conversant with the

individual countries and their prob

lems from his years as Minister of

Development Aid. He knows his hosts

too, many of them personally, and Walter

Scheel is the last man one could accuse of

finding it hard to make contacts.

What is more, his talks were carefully

prepared in advance by the Foreign

Ministers of the countries concerned on

the one hand and by Herr Scheel himself

in talks with his opposite numbers at the

UN General Assembly in New York.

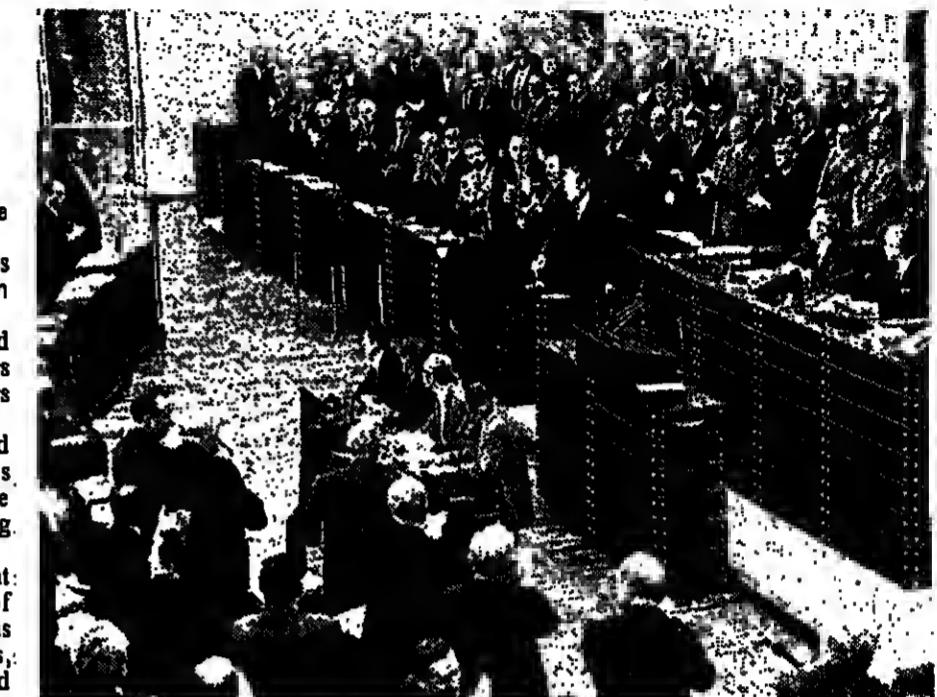
The only accusation that can justifiably

be levelled is one that his wife could

make. Strenuous tours of this kind

cannot do his health any good.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 October 1971)



Chancellor Willy Brandt was given a standing ovation in the Bundestag when it was announced that he had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and CDU leader, Rainer Barzel, congratulated the Chancellor.

Walter Scheel's whistle-stop tour of West Africa

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The idea of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel embarking on a whistle-stop tour of Africa is a strange one. Five countries in ten days (Nigeria, Congo-Kinshasa, Cameroun, Ivory Coast and Mauritania) is fast work, without a shadow of a doubt.

This is particularly true of these partic

ular countries since geographical proxim

ity is pretty well all they have in com

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make. Strenuous tours of this kind

cannot do his health any good.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 October 1971)

Bonn-Paris cooperation vital to Europe

Differences of opinion might otherwise congeal.

It is not only the international monetary crisis that has drawn Bonn and Paris apart; this country's *Ostpolitik* is also making the French think twice.

On the one hand they are having to come to terms with a new German self-awareness; on the other there are differences of opinion as to the further steps that remain to be taken.

The French and the Germans have differing interests, assessments of themselves and traditions. It would be too much to expect the sun always to shine.

Yet even the occasional annoyance with the other party cannot alter the fact that there is no future for a united Europe without a sound basis of cooperation between Paris and Bonn.

The Bonn government repeatedly emphasizes that its *Ostpolitik* can only be based on "remaining embedded in an active *Westpolitik*."

The meeting between Brandt and Pompidou forms part of this most essential activity.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 October 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Soviet domestic and foreign policies reviewed

DIE ZEIT

Moscow's current attitude towards the West is characterised not only by diplomatic and propagandist verve but also by a quality that is new. Signing of the Berlin Agreement and concern with troop cuts, a topic that has been studiously avoided for years, bear witness to fresh substance.

Soviet readiness to continue the delicate dialogue with Western Europe and the United States irrespective even of President Nixon's declared intention of visiting Peking and Moscow's willingness to acknowledge existing ties and links in the West are indicative of a new realism.

The Soviet endeavour to become partners with the West in technology and trade has assumed a fresh sense of urgency.

How credible is this trend towards detente and rapprochement in Europe on the Kremlin's part? How highly can it be rated and to what extent can it be considered a long-term policy?

There can be no gainsaying the existence of a worrying uncertainty as to the motives and background of the latest Kremlin policy. To a considerable extent, though, it can be defused and viewed more objectively after close scrutiny and analysis.

An attempt to do just this was made at the recent Bonn conference of the Federal Republic Eastern European Studies Association. Wolfgang Leonhard provided information on Soviet domestic policy and Richard Löwenthal reviewed Soviet foreign policy.

Leonhard retraced the path taken by Moscow since October 1964 and the end of the relaxed and experimental policies pursued by Nikita Khrushchev and leading up to the rigid approach to home affairs and dislike of reform shown by Leonid Brezhnev.

Already in April 1965, a mere six months after the fall of Khrushchev, the moratorium on de-Stalinisation so characteristic of the Brezhnev era was imposed.

In a succession of memoirs written by Second World War generals Stalin's name was again cast in a positive light and emphasis given to his role as a major war leader.

The foundations of the conservative Brezhnev regime were then laid in swift succession. The Soviet military budget was drastically increased and a campaign launched to foster military patriotism.

A watered-down version of economic reform was announced, considerably scaling down original targets. Cultural policies were tightened up and a purge of the agitprop machine conducted.

The mass media were also affected by the purge and writers Yuri Daniel and Andrei Sinyavski arrested, tried and sentenced.

Reversion to a domestic policy line geared primarily to discipline, order, authority and maintenance of power has also influenced ideological trends.

Khrushchev's conciliatory-sounding tenets of the "Party of the entire people" and the "peaceful transition to Socialism" were consigned to oblivion.

In their place Leonid Brezhnev called for unwavering ideological warfare against right-wing opportunists, revisionists, Trotskyites and other deviationists.

Leonhard attributes this ideological election call, loudly sounded in spring 1968, not only to the Prague experiment with humane and democratic Com-

munist but also, indeed primarily, to the renewed virulence of domestic opposition in the Soviet Union.

In recent years, Wolfgang Leonhard noted, Soviet domestic opposition has changed in character. Under the influence of a general reversion to inflexibility and motivated by disappointed hopes of reform individual acts of protest have given way to a truly collective movement with programmed ideas.

Soviet underground literature has grown more political. The spark of opposition has extended from youthful extremist splinter groups to liberal groups that under Khrushchev formed part of the Establishment. More and more scientists and technocrats are involved.

The movement has yet to attain any political significance but it nonetheless represents a potential element of uncertainty for a regime accustomed to modes of government increasingly contrasting with the aspirations of Soviet industrial society.

The turn of home affairs in the Soviet Union is termed by Leonhard "limited neo-Stalinism." Optically it differs quite fundamentally from the Stalinism of the feared Soviet past.

Mass terror has been replaced by controlled doses of terror. The ruthless priority given by Stalin to heavy industry has given way to a greater consideration for consumer goods.

Despite an unmistakable increase in its personal power Leonid Brezhnev has yet to emerge as an uncontrollable sole ruler, for that matter. There are, thus, limits to the Brezhnev cult.

The desire for a degree of relief from the burden of overcommitment without surrender of terrain is the main motive behind Soviet foreign policy at present. Both aims would be enhanced by the holding of a European security conference.

A conference would on the one hand firmly entrenched behind its ideological defences and possessed by the idea of maintaining its power the Brezhnev era is an impediment in the way of the computer age.

Soviet economic problems, unresolved but acknowledged to exist, are forcing Moscow to resort to foreign policy measures to relieve the burden, including a more flexible approach towards the West.

Richard Löwenthal in his foreign policy review also took the "compulsion to practise coexistence" as his point of departure.

The post-revolutionary, conservative Kremlin leadership is no longer bent on wishful thinking and revolutionary policies aimed at putting the world out of joint.

In view of the nuclear balsonee of terror and the uncertainty of its Eastern European buffer zone it is for the most part engaged in conventional power politics, promptly exploiting the other side's weaknesses but basing its moves primarily on security considerations.

Political ramifications of Peace Prize

Continued from page 1
dangerous enterprise as policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Domestic criticism of aspects of Ostpolitik such as the circumstances of the Chancellor's recent visit to the Soviet Union cannot be offset by the weight of world opinion. It is, when all is said and done, the ways and means that matter.

Which brings us back to the problems of a Peace Prize, problems that are

particularly apparent on this occasion. "So simplistic and emotional a concept as that of peace" (The Times) cannot be identified lock, stock and barrel with a complex, risky and cautious policy line that might, in certain circumstances, keep further the cause of peace.

The political ramifications of the Peace Prize deserve careful consideration.

Nikolas Benitzky
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 25 October 1971)

Soviet statesmen
on the moveFrankfurter Allgemeine
Zeitung für Deutschland

PEACE PRIZE

Norwegian parliament honours
Chancellor Willy Brandt

On 21 October 1969 Willy Brandt became Chancellor of the Federal Republic. On 20 October 1971 Willy Brandt was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. The clash of dates is pure coincidence but it does show clearly how little time it has taken for Willy Brandt to make his mark on world politics.

"This is not only significant for Germany but is also important for peace in Europe and for the relationship between East and West."

This basic idea runs like a thread through all Willy Brandt's speeches and actions.

At his meeting with the GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph on 19 March in Erfurt Willy Brandt said: "The situation demands that we search for spheres in which the plight of the Germans in our country divided by concrete and armed force could be alleviated."

It would like to pave the way for European security conference on which is so keen. Anxiety in a number of countries lest the Federal Republic of Germany might result in backslash. Moscow would like to demonstrate its reliability with this in mind.

At the same time it is hard to visualise these hectic exchanges, including of course, visits to the Soviet Union, not having been influenced to some considerable extent by the unexpected summons of another visit altogether, President Nixon's visit to Peking.

In view of this American initiative the Soviet Union would like to reinforce its own position in the world, with particular attention being paid to the Mediterranean region.

A contributory factor may well be that it is proving more difficult than we originally envisaged to secure effective bases in the Mediterranean. It will be seen worthwhile to lend a diplomatic hand.

The wave of Soviet diplomatic activity need not, then, necessarily be viewed as a reflection of Moscow's strength. It might well be attributable to anxiety and uncertainty, a response to developments and moves by others rather than a final departure.

Even so, there can be no disregard of the immense military strength that in its final analysis backs up Soviet moves.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 19 October 1971)

The Nobel Prize for Peace has been awarded to 64 persons, and twelve to international organisations in the course of the past seventy years, with the exception of the war years.

The International Red Cross Committee has received the coveted award three times. Of the individuals who have received the award there were fifteen Americans, nine Frenchmen and seven Germans.

The first man to receive the Peace Prize was the founder of the Red Cross, Henri Dunant, in 1901. Among other award winners are Theodore Roosevelt, Austen Chamberlain, Frank Kelling, Ralph Bunche, Albert Schweitzer, George C. Marshall, Dag Hammarskjöld and Dr Martin Luther King.

Willy Brandt is the 56th German to receive a Nobel Prize in one of the six categories awarded every year.

The last German to be awarded a Peace Prize from the Norwegian parliament was the political commentator

further, we must work towards a regulated peaceful co-existence and aim for unification of the two parts.

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As governing Mayor of Berlin he negotiated an agreement on passes allowing East Berliners to cross the Wall. As Chancellor he attempted to make the two Germanies and the two halves of Europe irrelevant.

The progress along this road can be cut out in five different stages, each corresponding to a name on the map - Bonn, Kassel, Warsaw, Moscow and London.

The way was cleared for the Kassel meeting, the first official pan-German meeting since 1947, by Willy Brandt's statement of government policy on 28 October 1969. Among other things this speech recognised the existence of the German Democratic Republic, stating: "Twenty years after the founding of the Federal Republic and the GDR we must prevent the German nation splitting again."

The second stage on the intra-German road in the attempt to break down confrontation between East and West step by step was marked by the meeting in Kassel of Stoph and Brandt on 21 May 1970. Kassel in fact marked a step in the wrong direction since the GDR delegation insisted obstinately on recognition of the other German State in international law.

What remained after Kassel was that twenty-point programme which the Bonn government placed as a suggestion before



(Photo: J. H. Oeschinger)

the GDR for improving relations between the two countries.

Point one reads: "The FRG and the GDR, whose constitutions both aim at the reunification of the country, should in the interests of peace, the future and the cohesion of the country devise a treaty defining and regulating the relationship that exists between the two countries, improving the connections between the people and the States and contributing towards removing existing disadvantages."

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Even before the pan-German meeting at government level in Kassel preparations had been made for the treaty on the renunciation of the use of force based on the territorial status quo. He said: "I shall continue to base my actions on the continuing, living reality of one German nation."

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Carl von Ossietzky in 1935. He was unable to receive the prize, since he had been incarcerated in a concentration camp by the National Socialists. In 1938 he died in captivity as the result of the privations he had suffered in the camp.

Previous Peace Prize recipients from Germany were Reich Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann in 1926, who shared the prize with the French educationalist and champion of the peace movement Ferdinand Buisson.

The prize is always awarded on 10 December, the birthday of Alfred Nobel. Awards are made on the recommendation of a select committee from the Norwegian parliament.

Brandt said: "Twenty-five years after the surrender of Hitler's destroyed Third Reich and fifteen years after Konrad Adenauer resumed diplomatic relations with Moscow it is high time to re-establish our relationship with the East. The basis must be a mutual unlimited renunciation of force springing from the political situation that now exists in Europe."

"Our national interests do not permit us to stand between the West and East. Our country needs cooperative ventures, agreement with the West and conciliation with the East."

And the next stage, the German-Polish negotiations that led to the signing of the Treaty of Warsaw on 7 December 1970 had also been mentioned in advance by the statement of government policy in October 1969.

Perhaps it was that gesture of Willy Brandt at the memorial to the victims of

Text of Nobel Peace
Prize Committee
citation

During the whole postwar period the unsolved German Problem has posed a latent danger for peace. In this time there have been many efforts to counter tension in this dangerous sphere with a spirit of detente.

The Nobel Committee of Stortinget, the Norwegian parliament, has this day awarded the Peace Prize to Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt. By this choice the committee has tried to execute the intentions expressed in the testament of Alfred Nobel.

As the leader of the Federal Republic of Germany and in the name of the German people Willy Brandt has伸出了 a hand in reconciliation between peoples who were for a long time enemies.

In a spirit of goodwill he has achieved extraordinary results in paving the way for peace in Europe. Political and military detente between East and West Europe are prerequisites for peaceful development.

The Committee ascribes great significance to the fact that as Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic from 1966 and then as Chancellor from 1969 Willy Brandt in motion initiatives for detente.

The Committee takes as evidence the signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Treaties Renouncing the Use or Threat of Force with both Poland and the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the Committee begs to give a reminder of Willy Brandt's efforts to guarantee the people of West Berlin the basic rights of personal security and freedom of movement.

Willy Brandt sees the strengthening of cooperation in Western Europe as an integral binding part of a peace plan for the whole Europe. With regard to the strengthening of the economic and political unit of Western Europe the Federal Chancellor has also seized vital initiatives.

The Nobel Committee considers the whole of his work as a fundamental contribution towards making a peaceful development not only in Europe, but also in the whole world, possible.

(Unofficial translation)

the Warsaw ghetto, which surprised so many people, that impressed the world more than anything else - and the Nobel Committee, too, Brandt's humble kneeling was a symbol of the new Germany, a sign of the policies that were required in a divided Europe and a mark of Willy Brandt's personal concept.

In his televised broadcast to the German people Brandt brought out the point of the agreement with these words: "The Treaty of Warsaw is to mark the end of an era of suffering and sacrifices which belongs to an evil past. It is to create a bridge between the two States and the two peoples. It should pave the way along which divided families can walk towards reuniting with one another."

The latest stage in Willy Brandt's efforts to "make peace more certain" is his journey to Crimea between 16 and 18 September this year to meet the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev.

Not only was this journey greeted in different quarters with sceptical and mistrustful reactions here and abroad. For many it would be a nightmare for Germans and Russians to come to terms.

Both in the joint communiqué and in public statements and diplomatic announcements after his return Willy Brandt tried to clarify the motives for his journey to meet Brezhnev in the face of these suspicions.

Reinhard Appel

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 October 1971)

ARMED FORCES

General discusses complex factors of *Innere Führung***Frankfurter Allgemeine**

In recent years a number of books of varying quality have been issued dealing with the armed forces and their position within a democracy.

Younger writers more than any other group have apportioned praise and criticism according to their intellectual point of view but they have not been able to rely adequately enough on empirical examination when reaching their judgment.

But, to be quite fair, the writer of this book is also unable to do this. General von Isemann first describes the origins of *Innere Führung* (Inner Leadership) and its basic principles and then outlines the form it takes in the services.

He discusses its role in instruction, in soldiers' political activity, the personnel situation and welfare services among other spheres before turning to similar innovations abroad. He mentions in particular the Swiss, French, American and Russian armed forces.

The style and execution of the book reveal an experienced and committed officer who fought successfully for the implementation of Inner Leadership in both theory and practice especially as head of the instruction and training section of the First Armoured Brigade and as Defence Ministry spokesman.

What Isemann has to add to the current discussion on Inner Leadership, a debate that has recently become more lively once again, is on the whole a skillful survey of the educational side of military leadership.

He succeeds in clearing up a number of misunderstandings, explaining concepts and elucidating the efforts of those people in the fifties who formed the idea of a "citizen in uniform", an idea that to this very day has remained unchallenged by serious alternative.

In his introduction Count Kleineuengen claims that the book contains mainly what could be described as the real situation within the armed forces but this is only true to a limited extent.

Instead, the book concentrates on what should be the real situation within the armed forces. This feature alone is of merit as the Defence Ministry has still not issued a new fully revised Handbook of Inner Leadership since the first one appeared in 1957.

Isemann rightly understands Inner Leadership as a type of military leadership adapted to the changes in outside life and as a mental process whose aims and content are "determined" by the political role of the armed forces. Basic Law and the laws governing military service, its purpose is to ensure the continuing existence of our democratic system.

Isemann stresses the dynamic character of Inner Leadership - a feature not given adequate attention by critics up to now - though he deals too little with the contradiction between inner freedom and the protection of latitude for outer action.

This also applies to the tense relationship between civilian society and military life that has never been fully overcome and can only be tempered by integrating the forces into State and society.

Isemann has written his readable book primarily as a practitioner. No strict academic yardsticks should therefore be applied to his work.

For obvious reasons his criticism often has to be read from between the lines

given precise form and are still the subject of a violent clash of opinions.

The new and mutually related plans now being discussed for changing the structure of the armed forces, armed forces personnel and training and instruction have unquestionably encouraged the Bundeswehr leadership to consider their own plans for reform.

Their aim is to make the Bundeswehr of the seventies more competitive in the face of civilian concern. The armed forces and private industry would be able to exchange personnel more easily than is the case today and officers would be given better training by means of modern leadership methods so that the necessary qualified new blood would be guaranteed. For the time being, we must wait and see whether implementing these plans at once would not place too much strain on the armed forces at the present stage of social change.

Whatever the case, the reform plans must be accompanied by a new concept

Die Bundeswehr in der Demokratie. Zeit der Innere Führung. The Armed Forces in a Democracy, The Era of Inner Leadership by Carl-Gero von Isemann with an introduction by General Johann Adolf Kleineuengen. Published by R. von Decker Verlag, G. Schenck, Hamburg, pp 335, 28 Marks.

of political education for the armed forces, one that will be valid in the future too. This is shown in Isemann's book.

All improvements in organisation - adapted to the needs of the modern industrial society - will remain fragmentary if today's younger generation is not cured of its attitude of opposition towards the State (illustrated in part by the increasing number of conscientious objectors - the 1971 total was twice as high as the 1970 of over thirty thousand) and convince the young of the value of our social system and the fact that military service is a way of ensuring peace.

Hans-Adolf Jacobsen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 October 1971)

School for conscientious objectors opened in Weserbergland

Kleiner Nachrichten

sions with the conscientious objectors attending the first three trial seminars.

Soldier policy and its background will be one subject to be taught to the young men at the school though on a purely scientific basis.

A large amount of time will be spent discussing ways of ensuring peace. Guest lecturers will explain the necessary pre-conditions for this before full-time teachers take over.

In future, teaching at the school will be conducted on a three-stream system. The pupils will be prepared for service in three parallel courses.

No more than eighty places are available at one time, the school's head states. The pupils will have to live together as in a boarding school and working groups will be arranged according to what previous education they have had.

Hans Iven states that some fifty per cent of all conscientious objectors have passed their Abitur school-leaving examination. Only thirteen per cent of young men entering the armed forces have this qualification.

When opening the school on the 1st, Hans Iven stated that further schools of this type would be built in the Federal Republic. The dimensions of this plan become clear when it is realised that the annual figure of people claiming conscientious objection in the next few years is estimated at about thirty thousand. If past experience is anything to go by, eighty per cent of this total will have their claims upheld.

Rolf Spitznagel

(Kleiner Nachrichten 19 October 1971)

All round knowledge

called for among potential staff officers

Every autumn a number of Army captains embark on a course prior to graduation examination to determine whether they are to become staff officers. Just before Christmas sixty of the candidates will be told that they have the necessary qualifications for career as a staff officer.

Sometimes he only gives half the story or conceals a matter entirely. He claims that "the positive forces within the Bundeswehr" (who are the positive forces within the Bundeswehr?) are loyal to their employers and support the ideas they are called upon to defend. This may be true but he supplies no evidence for this important statement.

His discussion of the armed forces' "view of the enemy" is also too short. He should have mentioned how poorly informed the military leadership is about how the subject is currently being treated in the political education given by company commanders.

There is a lot to support the view that the material now used is still that of the fifties which is hardly likely to comply with the present policy of defence.

Another chapter that should be mentioned is the position of the armed forces commanders and their deputies to the whole question of Inner Leadership.

This does not mean what they say in public from time to time but is a question of their true commitment and real understanding of the reform proposals of Count Baudissin and his supporters.

Isemann cautiously points out the "varying views" of ministers. It would have been more appropriate to point out that the political leadership's hesitancy is also just as great as that of the Federal Trodden-down heels and badly-cut dirty uniforms can impair a career.

The examinees always have their books and writing equipment tidily arranged in front of them as the instructors write down figures in their notebooks.

Written examinations and sports

take place during the summer and in late autumn candidates are ordered to report for three weeks to the Lettow-Vorbeck barracks in Hamburg.

There are good reasons for these

delays. After a quarter of a century of

busily polishing their shoes," one of

men attending the course stated

that the candidate's appearance is also just

as important as that of the men

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THINGS SEEN

Mannheim Festival concentrates on home-produced cinema

Even the warm summer sunshine over the city was unable to hide the fact that the catchphrase of "total information" coined three years ago as an anti-ideological slogan is proving to be more and more of a boomerang.

The spread of democracy throughout the Mannheim Film Week has created a dilemma that will be difficult to solve. The admirable intention of letting everyone and everything take part has led to nothing else but a pluralistic film bazaar, a confusing mish-mash of professionalism and dilettantism.

Its flood of celluloid sweeps away the fixtures that should be indispensable, the intervals during which people could ponder over a film and discuss it with their friends.

It is plain that no mere mortal was able to concentrate on the 128 films from 23 countries shown at 67 performances during the six days of the festival.

A far more important objection is that many films that do not stand out at first glance were suffocated by the avalanche of the non-stop programme.

This autumn Mannheim confirmed what Oberhausen had suggested in the spring — a lot of the revolutionary clan has slowly got into a rut and a general apathy has taken its place.

The sobering realisation that no revolution can be achieved among a working class with petit bourgeois pretensions has generally led to a calming-down process.

Mannheim's Film Week calls itself international but for the last three years at least it has become more and more of a

Mannheim film honours

The Twentieth International Film Week at Mannheim ended when the Grand Prix, worth ten thousand Marks, was awarded to Gerardo Vallejo of Argentina for *El camino hacia la muerte del viejo Reales*.

Explaining its award, the international jury under Hungarian film critic Felix Marissay stated that the film's great vitality provided an exemplary analysis of the Third World's fight against oppression and exploitation.

The Josef von Sternberg Prize for the most original film at the festival went to Shinsuke Ogawa's *Peasants of the Second Fortress*.

Another five films were awarded the coveted Film Ducat. Two West German films were among this number — *Bruno — Schwarze, es blies ein Jäger wohin in sein Horn* by Lutz Elsholz and *Akkordarbeiter beim Osram-Konzern* by the West Berlin Film Collective.

Other films to receive this award were *Mexico, La Revolución Congelada* by Raymundo Gleyzer of Argentina, *Part of the Family* by American Paul Ronder and *Ogiem* by Andrzej Brozowski of Poland.

The International Evangelical Jury awarded its prizes to Werner Herzog's *Land of Silence and Darkness* and *Where Our Strength Lies* by Adolf Winkelmann and Gerhard Büttnerbender.

The Catholic jury also awarded its prize, worth 1,000 Marks, to *Land of Silence and Darkness*. It awarded its prize for the best short film to the Polish work *Odem*.

The Argentinian film that received the Grand Prix was also given the award of international film critics (Fipresci).

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 12 October 1971)

forum for young West German filmmakers.

This narrow-minded nationalism is hardly likely to prove worthwhile enough to attract foreign film directors to book the long trip to Mannheim.

The deep-seated polarisation process that is affecting many branches of daily life in the Federal Republic and that was suggested at last year's Film Week was this year confirmed.

On the one hand there were those directors who were committed to changing the social system and used the cinema as a means of bringing about this change by providing the necessary political ideas.

On the other hand is the group of aesthetes who are only interested in form and ignore content, usually as an expression of their passive protest against a society measuring everything according to performance.

The two sides are irreconcilably opposed. The one group is scorned as propagandists and agitators while the other group is described as pursuing art for art's sake.

There seems to be little likelihood even in the most distant future of the two extremes reaching an understanding or forming a synthesis.

Two examples may serve here — *Where Our Strength Lies* by Adolf Winkelmann and Gerhard Büttnerbender and Wim Wenders' *Sunrise In the City*.

Walter Schmieding, the director of the Berlin Festival, had wanted to spread the attractions of this year's event over a longer period though by the time the Festival was over it could be seen that there were not so many attractions to spread.

There were, it is true, a good number of interesting performances by foreign theatrical companies but it would be rather euphemistic to claim that Berlin's theatres had won great renown this autumn.

The Volksbühnentheater were unable to provide a premiere for this year's Festival. Berlin's Deutsche Oper was not particularly successful with Arthert Reimann's *Mehmet*, already seen at Schwetzingen, or with Hans Werner Henze's *Natascha Ungeheuer*.

Boleslaw Barlog's contribution to the Festival programme was a staunch and idyllic production of Gräbe's *Scherz, Satire, Ironie und tiefe Bedeutung* that certainly did not take advantage of all the opportunities offered by the play. Barlog seems to have lost all ambition of featuring on Berlin's cultural scene.

Barlog's theatre was plagued by bad luck. Beckett's production of his own

film given their first run that competed for the Grand Prix at Mannheim there was no film that could be awarded the victor's crown without reservation.

As the jury awarded the main prize to the Argentinian film *The Road to the Death of Old Reales* by Gerardo Valliso this verdict can be felt to be a general token of esteem for the whole Latin American film industry. And that should gain unanimous approval.

Henning Hornsen

(Hannover Allgemeine, 12 October 1971)



A scene from the experimental film *Where Our Strength Lies* by Adolf Winkelmann and Gerhard Büttnerbender (Photo: Adolf Winkelmann)

Disappointing Berlin Festival needs a shot in the arm

Walther Schmieding, the director of the Berlin Festival, had wanted to spread the attractions of this year's event over a longer period though by the time the Festival was over it could be seen that there were not so many attractions to contradictions and situations of conflict.

This was done with extreme objectivity and calm. No additional refinement was needed to make the process more noticeable. No artistic tricks detracted from the central theme — the solidarity of the working people. Sober information is dominant, creative effect is not permitted.

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Barlog's theatre was plagued by bad luck. Beckett's production of his own

Happy Days did not live up to the promise of last year's successful production by the Nobel Prize-winner.

Hans Hollmann was little more fortunate in his treatment of Peter Wild's *Hölderlin*. During the Einpedecker scene he sent twenty Hölderlin on stage to provide a heated expressionist chorus. This may be acceptable for the short effect it produces.

But Hollmann's tendency to make the actors break up the text, as it was, and speak their parts against the background is gradually becoming an affectation.

The figure of Hölderlin, to whom Hans-Peter Hollmann gave an all too coarse nutting from the very outset, was not interpreted as the play itself intended.

This Hölderlin foisted about stage like a cactus at the end and gave no indication that a revolutionary poet was taking the last step into the voluntary prison of simulated lunacy as the playwright wrote.

It was also puzzling why Hollmann drowned the narrator's uneven verse in music. The production laboriously approached the finale in a state somewhere between popular ballad and operatic parody, reaching it after more than four hours and far too late. By this time the audience was too exhausted to appreciate or disapprove.

The rather anaemic Festival received a shot in the arm in the Deutsches Theater where the Théâtre de Soleil performed Ariane Mnouchkine's production of the revolutionary spectacular *1789*.

The producer and her passionately committed ensemble got to grips splendidly with their subject of the French Revolution and the events leading to it.

The play was performed on high platforms before a gently rising auditorium, sometimes even among the audience, forcing it into the role of the people.

This was how production achieved the direct effect that good street theatre can have. The effect was heightened as the

Continued on page 7

A scene from Hans Werner Henze's *Natascha Ungeheuer* at the Berlin Festival (Photo: Helmut Kotschenreuther, 12 October 1971)

THE ARTS

Fascinating Indian art museum opens in Berlin

pillars on which they stand like trophies are lost in the dark.

"Architecture and design had to take a back seat in this case," said architect Fritz Bornemann. "Considering the great value of the works of art on show here it was essential that the public's gaze should not be distracted from them."

This has been achieved with great success. The way the rooms are laid out let art works on show seem to take on a magical attraction.

The permanent exhibition is complemented by two smaller shows on the lower gallery, where an art studio has been set up in which the objects are changed from time to time with no ballyhoo! The objects on show there are supposed to belong to groups of which only a few examples can be shown at the main exhibition.

In the gallery it is possible to see a display of pictures and writings of the archaeological work undertaken by the museum.

Shortly Herr Härtel, the museum director, will visit the historical hill of Sonkh in northern India for the sixth time. This is an area rich in the Indian culture and art of the third and fourth centuries A.D. He calls India an archaeologist's paradise. "You could go on digging there for a thousand years and still make important finds," he said.

The first objects on show at the Dahlem museum are the sculptures in stone. Here a smiling seated Buddha can be seen, there a dancing Siva, a many-armed Vishnu, the head of the ascetic Gautama, a pair of snake gods and a goddess of the river, picked out in the dark by spotlights.

The materials used are yellowish-brown granite, reddish sandstone, grey gneiss, black chlorite. One group of sculptures, the Roman-Greco-Indian, has familiar characteristics. Opposite this there is the powerful, rustic joie de vivre of the earlier Indian objets d'art. Beneath this there are



Lighting enhances Indian art treasures in Berlin museum

(Photo: Nina von Jeansson)

unique objects such as the goddess with a jackal's head and the three-headed bronze Vishnu.

In glass show-cases figures in ivory, of brass with pearls, green jade and gold material, royal veils, which make modern day brocade look peculiarly coarse can be seen.

Full lighting is thrown on a magnificently carved domestic shrine as tall as a man from the 18th century, and on the graphic hand-writing of pictures from the same period which take in knowledge of the gods, men and the underworld in rock art.

The first room is filled with miniatures. These valuable illustrations come mainly from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Complete legends explained in full in the excellent catalogue are recounted in these pictures. Love stories, jealous husbands and down-cast women, children at play, caravanserais, garden concerts, audiences at the Mogul court, polo games and amorous scenes — all flat, almost without perspective and in brilliant colours.

The Turfan frescos — of the three hundred there are eighty on show — are not kept behind glass. They are protected from experts from all over the world who never fail to be filled with amazement and generosity with praise. For the opening of the museum of Indian art many internationally famous Indologists and archaeologists came to Berlin.

Liselotte Miller

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 October 1971)

Mineralogists solve art jigsaw puzzle

Their job was not easy, since the white marble did not show any typical giveaway signs and in Roman antiquity more than fifty types of white marble from Greece were used by artists.

The scientists had to find new ways of identifying the different pieces of sculpted stone. This they did by taking a number of measurements in which they calculated to a high degree of accuracy the size and forms of the crystals of chalk spar (which forms the marble), the dimensions of minute crystals of quartz and pyrite (an iron and sulphur compound) in the chalk spar, the segmentation of the pieces of stone and the quantities of foreign chemicals in the stone.

These data tallied but were not sufficient proof of the origins of this important artistic and historical find. And so these individual data were compared with other types of marble and the comparison was subjected to the theory of probability.

This showed that the similarity of the characteristics was so great that the probability of the pieces fitting together was more than 99 per cent.

With this proof — legal eagles would term it "probability verging on certainty" — the Meleager Sarcophagus was stamped as an example of the development of antique art.

Harald Steinert

(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 10 October 1971)

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■ NARCOTICS

Police advise parents how to counter drug menace



Recently Federal Republic police organised a special drug fighting week in which they concentrated on the main areas of attention in their anti-drug campaign. The main centre of attention was to enlighten the general public about the unscrupulous exploitation by dealers and smugglers as well as combatting criminal acts carried out in an attempt to procure drugs and as a consequence of taking them. Such criminal acts are causing increasing worry.

Felonies in connection with drugtaking or dealing increased last year by more than 238 per cent over the previous year. Another massive increase is expected for 1971.

In a statement in connection with this police campaign by Richard Lehner, Lower Saxony Minister of the Interior, he said: "The drugtaker is more and more often under the influence of other criminal elements since he rarely has sufficient money to procure the drugs he needs. Therefore the actual crime of messing with drugs is directly linked with crimes committed before and after taking them."

With posters and leaflets the police are trying to bring home to young people that their efforts are directed against the seducers and not the seduced. They have devised slogans such as "Drugs: You end up on the scrapheap and the pusher cries all the way to the bank."

Parents and teachers are alarmed at in brochures with slogans such as "Ruin the hashish business!" The police are in this way trying to drum up reinforcements against drug abuse and crime.

Drastic examples from police files throw light on the realities of the dope scene and warn "next time it could be a friend of yours!"

In Lower Saxony alone the figures for drugtaking are warning enough. In the seven months up till the end of August this year drugtaking was on the increase. In 1966 Lower Saxony had only 122

In the fight against crime in Europe there is a lot to be desired of the national police headquarters and of Interpol, according to the three hundred crime prevention officers who met recently at the conference "Kripo International" in Wuppertal.

During the lectures and discussions there was no shortage of self-criticism and suggested improvements. Although crime rates in European countries are continuing to increase in direct proportion to increasing prosperity the crime prevention officers said that they believed they could put up a fight against gangsters.

But they called for legal and organisational improvements to help them with their difficult task. The conference was concerned with two types of criminal in particular, the bank robbers and the narcotics smugglers.

The police officials, including those from the Interpol offices in Paris, said that they had not been able to collect sufficient information about the way of life and methods of operation of bank robbers.

This point was stressed by Criminal Director Günter Beuer from Wuppertal in a lecture on the fight against international gangs of robbers. Of the approximately 235 bank robberies every year in the

problems and those of other young people.

* Never forget the important sense of family loyalty and security and provide a sound basis for mutual trust.

* Don't put talking about drugs on your list of taboos. Discuss narcotics at length with your children in a matter-of-fact way. Never encourage the secrecy that often surrounds drugtaking in the young.

* Experience of late shows that apart from the curiosity factor drugs are often seen as the last resort for mental torment. Do not let your children get into such a state.

* Help solve your children's problems in the presence of other people from their groups of friends who are recognised by the youngsters, accepted by them and with whom they have daily contact.

* If you feel you are not competent to handle the situation because your family problems are worse than you ever suspected do not hesitate to seek the advice of experts.

All health offices in this country are available for consultations.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 October 1971)

cases of crime in connection with narcotics, in 1966 this figure had doubled and in 1970 it leapt up to 1,198, in the first seven months of 1971 alone 1,502 cases were reported.

The number of minors involved has shot up even faster. In 1966 there were six, by 1969 this had risen to 127, in 1970 it was 345 and by the end of August 1971 a further 277.

In 1966 there were two chemist shop break-ins with the aim of stealing drugs. There was little change in this figure by 1969 but in 1970 there was a major increase to 78 thefts and in the first seven months of this year there were 203.

"What can we do about it?" the police statement asks on behalf of the general public. The answers they give:

* Take an interest in your children's

Increased drugtaking in prisons

In order to achieve intoxication the patients smoke tranquilizers, inhale hair-sprays, get a fix with snuggled dope by injecting themselves with a needle and swallow spoonful after spoonful of powdered coffee straight from the jar.

In order to forget their drab every-day existence they sacrifice their health and stake their lives. It is not only in the outside world but also behind prison bars that doctors and welfare workers have unexpectedly come up against the drug epidemic.

The prison doctors meeting in Munich were not able to produce statistics. Smeared familiarity with drugs has virtually become part of the special image of a juvenile delinquent or the young offender when put behind bars has to make it his boast that he has taken all kinds of drugs.

His boasts are not always true and therefore any statistics drawn up may err on the disquieting side, and figures are also distorted by the fact that prison officers do not know the different kinds of drugs.

One prison doctor complained that an old dog who has been caught in possession of drugs by a prison officer can easily pass off the contraband as normal tobacco.

"We will have to come up with something," stressed Eckard Reith from Mannheim at a congress of about fifty prison doctors from the Federal Republic, Switzerland and Austria recently in Munich.

On the question of drug dependency the discussion showed that there was large-scale parallely.

One prison doctor complained that an old dog who has been caught in possession of drugs by a prison officer can easily pass off the contraband as normal tobacco.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 October 1971)

A policeman's lot is still not a happy one

Federal Republic alone, only about one half could be solved.

The insufficient degree of success in clearing up these crimes prompted Herr Beuer to make the following claims:

the police and customs officials would succeed gradually in stopping the supplies of drugs getting through.

Senior police official Hjalmar Friberg from Stockholm said that he had not as yet had any explanation given him of why the major drug smugglers of the Federal Republic, the United States and Oriental countries concentrated to such an extent on the relatively small area of Sweden.

He said that hundreds of thousands of capsules containing these poisons substances had been dropped by air over Sweden and opium and heroin were even being sold in liquid form in coils and lamone drinks. The police in Sweden had even confiscated toothpicks impregnated with LSD.

Hjalmar Friberg gave details of heinous confessions in 1970 at important drug smuggling centres as follows: Frankfurt 1,300 kilograms, Hamburg 1,000 kg, Paris 654 kg, London 490 kg, Copenhagen 500 kg and Stockholm 90 kg.

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Hans Willenweber

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 September 1971)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Juvenile crime

Willi Wever (FDP), interior Minister in the North-Rhine-Westphalian government, has expressed concern over the increase in juvenile crime.

In an interview on Deutschlandradio, he said that every person involved in serious theft, damage to property or robbery was the age of 21 and male.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 September 1971)

SPORT

The modern athlete trains to be a dehumanised super-human

which it professes, decorates its athletes with swords and medals, society considers them to be its pride and joy and worldwide obeisance to brawn differs in degree only from one country to the next.

Regardless whether the winner of the Olympic gold medal at Munich in the high-jump is an American or Russian there will be some people among the audience who view the achievement purely in terms of increasing defying that power of gravity.

Before the starter's gun sounds Heide Rosendahl of this country performs a number of exercises designed to aid concentration and bring to mind the prayer rites of Tibetan monks.

Athletes may not be relieved of the psychic burden but the physical side has been perfected to a degree. Specialists at various faculties have contributed towards tuning of athletes' bodies as a result of which the fat and of an Olympic 10,000 metres today is still a good ten seconds faster than the 1936 record.

Once he is involved in the machinery of competitive sport the athlete is virtually unable to extricate himself from the ins and outs of his chosen field of interest.

He is dependent on society because he allows himself to be either assisted or maintained by society and he is in far less of a position than almost anyone else in a society geared to accomplishment to pull out of the rat race.

Prearranged norms subjected to critical scrutiny by the entire country determine his daily round. He eats, drinks and sleeps according to plan, even regulating his sex life according to schedule.

It will not be long before women clear seven metres (23 feet) in the long-jump. Yet at Berlin in 1936 a jump of this distance would have been sufficient to win Olympic gold thirty-five years ago.

In what are often months of restraint he subordinates his wishes to a scale of values and concentrates his creative energy and instinct on a few brief moments of all-out effort on the day.

Top-flight athletes are models of self-restraint but the element of self is somewhat restricted. His every need is catered for by a routine of coaches and aides.

These aides keep a tight rein on their charge's idiotic machinery. They measure his heartbeats and blood pressure, check his pace and angle of throw, ensure that his right biceps are half as large again as his left, boost impetus or stamina or flatten a weight-lifter or slim a boxer as required.

In a word, they manipulate his body in such a way as to ensure peak performance. There he is, a miracle of muscle and ligament. And although the top-flight

athlete also has a soul of his own that is something he is left to cope with himself.

When Vera Nikolic of Yugoslavia, the European 800 metres champion, proved a failure at the 1968 Mexico Olympics she tried to commit suicide.

Ricky Bruch, Sweden's white hope in the discus, was upset by a horoscope on the flight to Helsinki and the European

athletics championships. His reaction was virtually to demolish the aeroplane cabin in mid-air.

Months and years of hard work are reduced to tenths of a second and fractions of a centimetre. (Horst Vettin (Suddeutsche Zeitung, 9 October 1971)

Sports league membership nears 11 million

Next year, Olympic year, the Federal Republic Sports League, an organisation to which virtually all sports associations and clubs in the country are affiliated, will almost certainly boast eleven million members.

Over the last twelve months 672,472 new members have joined the DSB, to use its German initials, bringing total membership to 10,794,018.

The DSB is not only by far the largest organisation in the Federal Republic inclusive of West Berlin but has yet again increased its lead over other organisations.

Between July 1970 and the end of this June membership increased all over the country, the record being in Schleswig-Holstein where campaigning resulted in an 8.9-per-cent increase.

The largest affiliated association is the Federal Republic Football League, which now boasts a membership of 2.93 million. As in the past the gymnasts are runnem up with an organised membership of 2.36 million.

In order of numerical strength the next on the list are the marksmen, with 723,724 members, the athletes, with 635,601 members, the swimmers, with 467,040 members, and the handball players, with 417,762 members.

The number of yachtsmen affiliated to the yachting association has declined by 14.5 per cent. Other sports associations with declining membership figures are the golfers (8.4 per cent), water-skiers (6.2 per cent), exponents of the modern pentathlon (4.9 per cent), ice-skaters (3.5 per cent), chess-players (2.3 per cent), amateur boxers (1.5 per cent) and cyclists (0.5 per cent). In several instances the decline is something of a danger signal.

Despite many mergers the number of sports clubs increased by 626 during the period under review, though definitely fewer new clubs are being founded. The total number of sports clubs in the Federal Republic and West Berlin is 39,827.

DSB president Dr. Wilhelm Kregel of Celle described the membership increase as an impressive contribution by our affiliate association to the pre-Olympic year. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 October 1971)

1972 Olympics filmmakers lined up

The film of the 1972 Munich Olympics has now been arranged, the Olympic organising committee having awarded the contract to Bavaria Studios of Munich and Wolpert Pictures of Los Angeles. The two companies will foot the bill and they will further financing will be needed.

The contract includes a right to say in the artistic direction of the film for the organising committee, a point on which a number of previous negotiations have come to grief.

The film is to include a number of

sequences directed by a variety of foreign directors including, it is hoped, Fred Zinnemann, Billy Wilder, Roman Polanski, Akira Kurosawa, Richard Lester, John Schlesinger, Federico Fellini, Ingmar Bergman, Franco Zeffirelli, Michelangelo Antonioni, Vittorio de Sica and Luis Buñuel.

The producers are thinking in terms of a German director coordinating film work, possibly Michael Pfleghaar.

(Die Welt, 12 October 1971)

SA 8.05	Colombia	col. 8.1-	Formosa	NT 1.5	Indonesia	Rp. 15-	Malawi	M. 11.4	Paraguay	G. 10-	Sudan	PT 0-
AI 10-	Congo (Brazzaville)	PF.C.P.A. 30-	Greece	PF. 0.50	Iraq	R. 16-	Maldives	M. 8.40	Peru	S. 3.20	Byzis	E 8.50
OA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	PF.C.P.A. 30-	Greece	PF. 0.50	Iran	50 lbs	Malta	PF. 0.60	Philippines	P. 0.60	Tanzania	EA 0.25
Ec. 1-	8 m n	PF.C.P.A. 30-	Makuts	C. 0.55	Israel	11 d	Mexico	PF. 1.50	Poland	ZI. 0.60	Thailand	G 3-
20 c	20 c	PF.C.P.A. 30-	C. 0.55	C. 0.55	C. 0.40	1 d	Monaco	PF. 0.65	Portugal	PF. 0.65	Trinidad and Tobago	3.5 VI 8.20
6.3-	6.3-	PF.C.P.A. 30-	Cyprus	PF. 0.13	Cyprus	5 p	Mozambique	PF. 0.15	Rhodesia	PF. 11 d	U.S.A.	T 8.125
bir 8-	bir 8-	PF.C.P.A. 30-	Great Britain	K. 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Nicaragua	PF. 0.50	Rwanda	F. R. 12-	Togo	P.C.P.A. 30-
bir 8.5-	bir 8.5-	PF.C.P.A. 30-	Ivory Coast	PF. 0.50	Ivory Coast	11 d	Vanuatu	PF. 0.50	Lebanon	Lev. 0.50	Turkey	T 8.125
N. Cr. 8.35	Oakney	PF.C.P.A. 30-	Ivory Coast	PF. 0.50	Ivory Coast	11 d	Netherlands	O. sol. 0.25	Saudi Arabia</td			